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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L INFORMATION REPORT									
PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY									
COUNTRY USSR	REPORT []								
SUBJECT "Bolshevik" Placer of Dal'stroy Gold Mining Trust in Kolyma	DATE DISTRIBUTED 2 JUN 1955								
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DATE ACQUIRED (the annual []	DATE OF INFORMATION : [] or date, on or between which, events or conditions described in report existed)								
2. The Bolshevik placer consisted of 20 or 21 mines. [] the Bolshevik placer produced approximately two hundred tons of gold in 1940 and approximately the same amount in 1941. The proposed quota was much higher but the Director told [] that figure was never reached. According to the Director, the two hundred ton production was 70-80 percent of the proposed quota. Also, according to the Director, the Bolshevik placer went into operation in 1935. During the years 1935-39, the 14 or 15 operating mines produced a total of one hundred tons or less per year. By 1939, 16 mines were producing a total of one hundred twenty tons per year. In 1940 a total of 20 mines was put into production. 3. For the years 1935 through 1941, the total labor forces in the Kolyma district totalled over 500 thousand workers. Of this number, approximately 200 thousand were actually engaged in gold mining while the remainder did various types of construction work. [] the total of the labor forces directly engaged in gold mining never exceeded 200 thousand workers. 4. Among the gold mining equipment at Kolyma were ore moving conveyers, cable cars, pumps, vibrator sluices, and winches. They were all electrically operated and considered good equipment. The pumps, although only eight inches in diameter, were considered adequate for the job. Because the gold was mined by the placer method, great amounts of earth had to be moved. In order to reach pay dirt, the miners, mostly slave laborers or prisoners, had to remove approximately three yards of earth off the top. The dug earth was put into small "two yard" cars which were pulled by winch operated cables, up an incline. The earth was then dumped into long screened vibrating sluices and then the earth was washed away by water under pressure. Because of the tremendous amounts of earth that had to be moved, the Trust operated over 15 thousand vehicles.									
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5. Any increased mechanization in this type of mining would have little or no effect on the production and the labor forces. However, there was one exception. There existed a shortage of escalators. The entire project had only two in operation. With the addition of more escalators the labor forces could be reduced approximately 40 percent. It is doubtful whether gold production would increase.
6. If the entire Kolyan area was adequately mechanized and more placer mines were opened up, then the potential annual output of gold could increase somewhat. [] the increase of production would not be sufficient to offset the cost of complete mechanization. 50X1-HUM
7. [] the Director and other responsible administrative leaders told [] that the potential reserve of the operating Kolyan mines would last about six years. It is impossible to estimate how long the entire Kolyan area could be expected to be a major gold producer. A lot depended upon survival of slave labor and new discoveries of pay dirt. [] over 50 thousand men were engaged in surveying alone. By late 1941 this number was increased to 60 thousand surveyors. Naturally the richest areas were mined first. 50X1-HUM
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8. The average daily output of Kolyan gold mines depended upon several factors, namely, the physical condition of the miners, and the weather. During spring and summer when the health of the miners was better the average daily output increased. A standard norm was the removal of five cubic yards of earth per person per day. Among the gold miners there were groups of energetic prisoners who were engaged in prospecting on their own. This group consisted of approximately one percent of the total labor force. Such prisoners would approach their foreman with the proposition that if they went out on their own they could do better than mining in a group. This proposition was agreeable upon the provision that the prospector brought back with him 60-70 grams of gold per day.
9. In the Kolyan area the best producing district was the Chaydarya district. Over half of all gold produced in Kolyan came from this district. Of the 20 mines in production in 1941 only two were lode mines. These were the best producers of gold. Air compressors were used extensively in the two lode mines.
10. As early as 1920 (or even earlier) geologists claimed that gold could be found in the Kolyan area. The first good deposits of gold were discovered in 1920 but the area was not put into extensive production until 1935.
11. [] Of the 50 thousand hired technicians and engineers at Dal'stroy, approximately one half remained there permanently because of the good pay. For example, a qualified electrical engineer drew the equivalent of US one thousand dollars per month in 1941. [] the entire project was classified "Top Secret" by the USSR. As late as 1947 it was still such a secret that any inquiries [] concerning personnel from that area were met with complete silence. [] in 1944 and 1945, Henry Wallace had made an extensive tour of the Kolyan Oblast. He is the only person [] who was in Kolyan. 50X1-HUM
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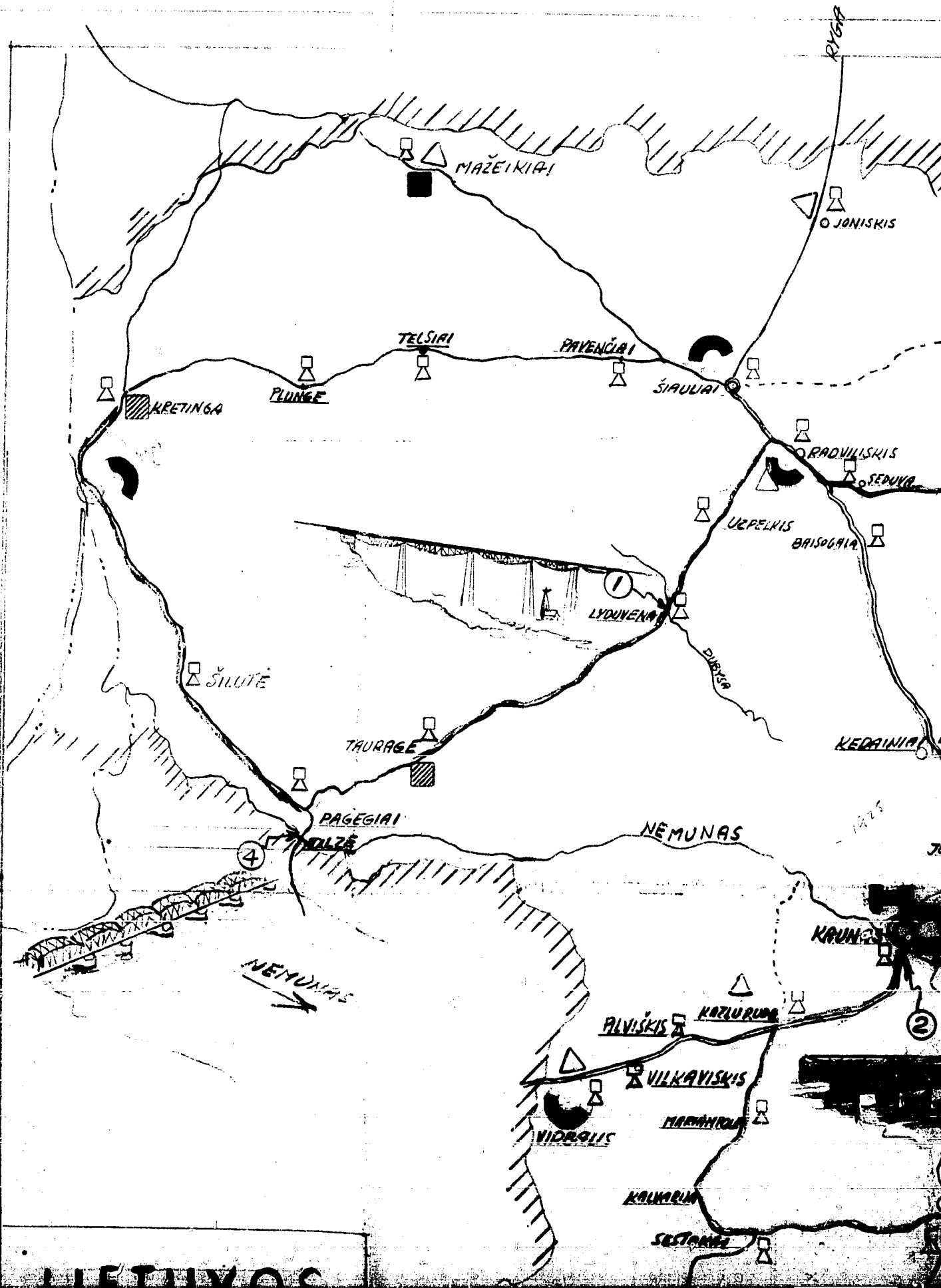
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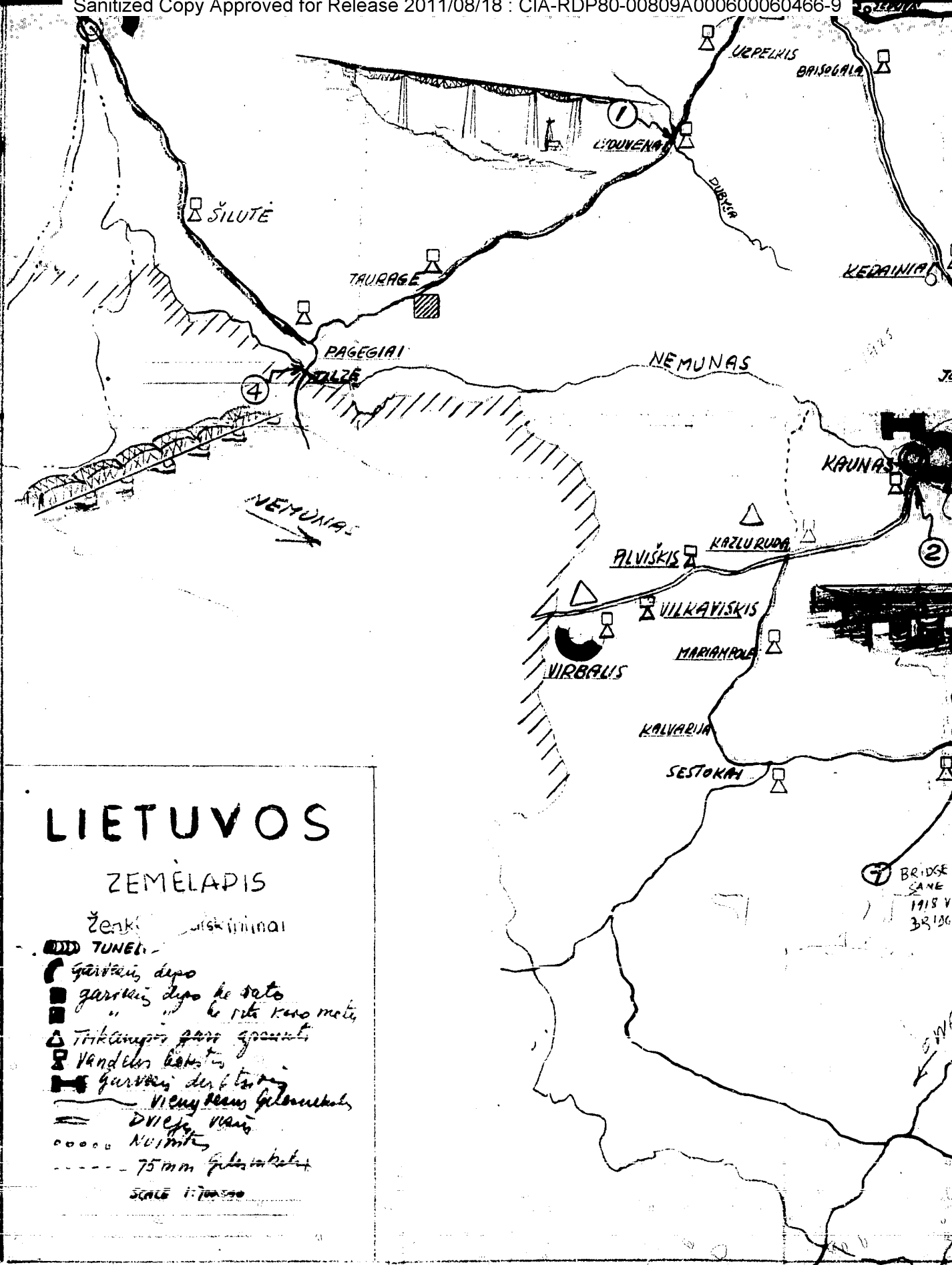
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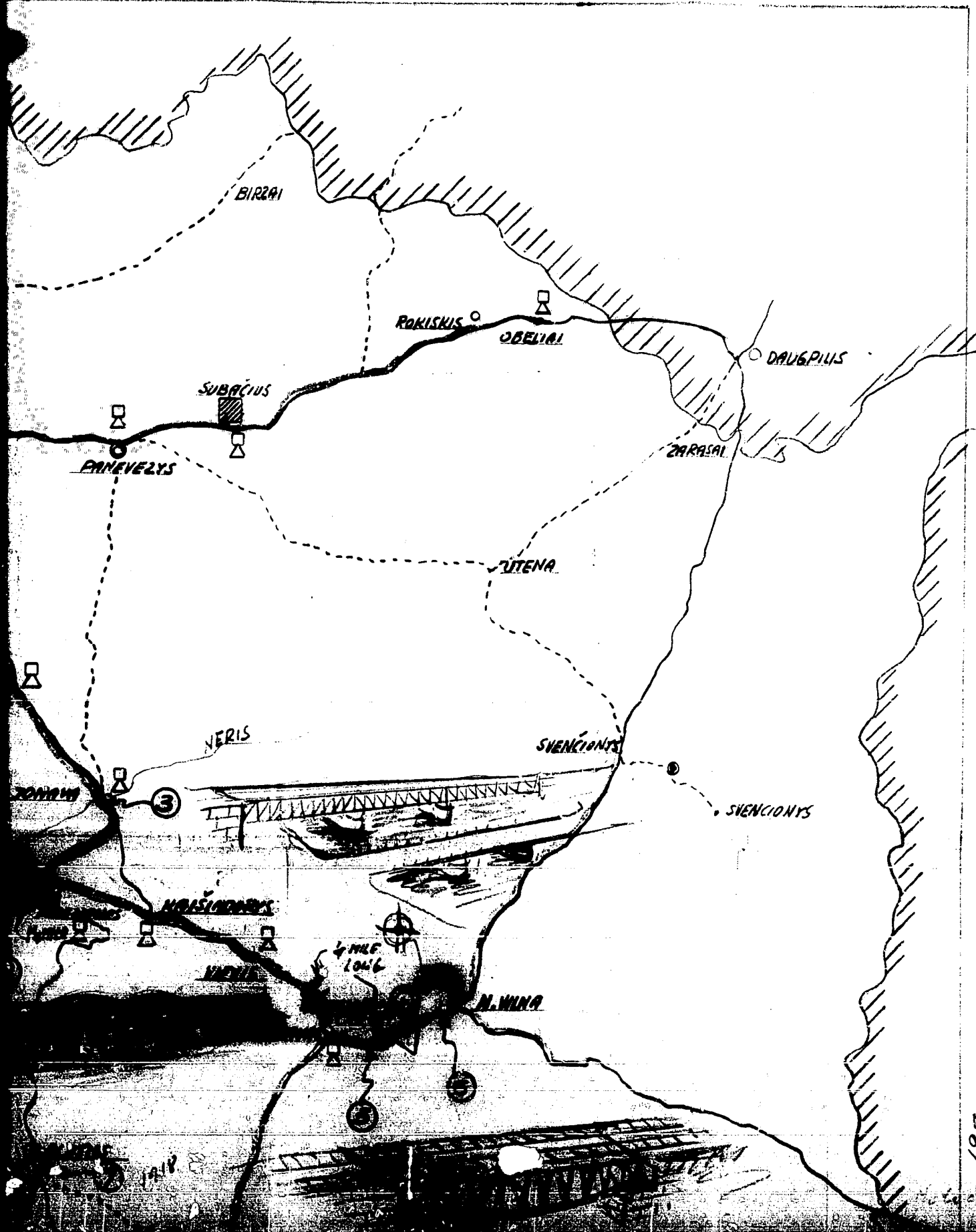


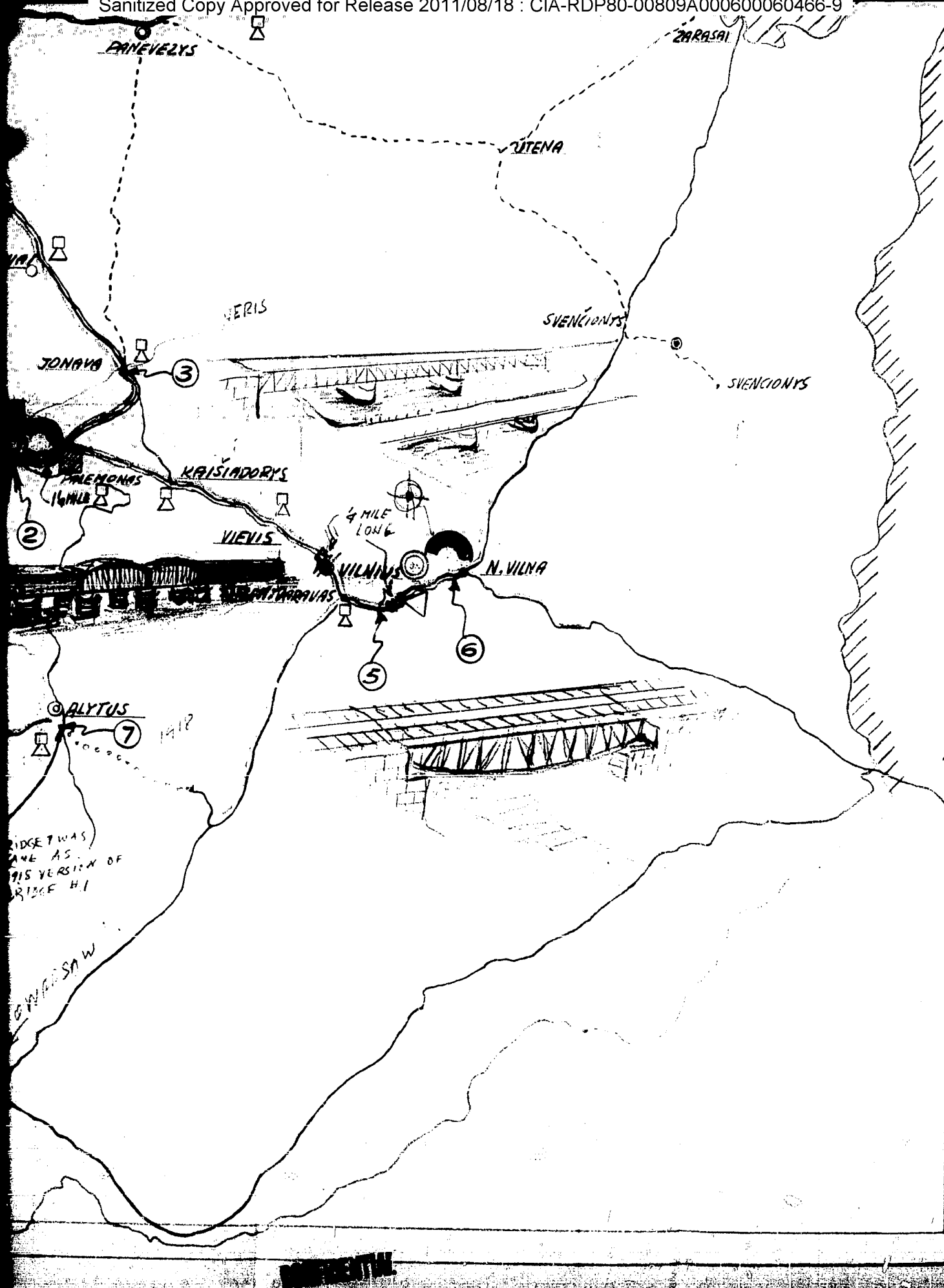
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ZEMELAPIS: "ATŽALYNO"

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TILTAI:

1. Lyduvenų tiltas. 95 metrų aukščio
apie 600 metrų ilgio (vieną vėžį)
2. Kauno geležinkelio tiltas, dviejų vėžių
apie 10 metrų aukščio 600 ilgio
3. Jonavos geležinkelio tiltas. vienas
Tilto 20 metrų aukščio apie 600
metrų ilgio.
4. Tiltas geležinkelio tiltas, dviejų
vėžių, 10 metrų aukščio apie 600 metrų
ilgio
5. Vėžis tiltas apie 15 m. aukščio
75 m ilgio dviejų vėžių
6. N. Vilniaus gelež. tiltas, tolimas pėd
Karys 5.
7. Alytus, gelež. tiltas, keturi vėžiai
(Palydus, mažesnis greitis) gelež. ant geležies
neįrašius, ir geležies pėdų
1100 metrų, 100 metrų

	GARVEŽIU.	TARNAUTO/ (PABEIGIMAS)
- KAUNAS	85	1000
- VILNIUS	60	600
- KLAIPEDA	60	600
- SIAULIAI	60	600
- RADVILISKIS	45	400
VIRBALIS	10	200
MAZEIKIAI	10	100
TAURAGE	15	300
KRETINGA	15	300
PALENOMAS	15	300
SUJACIUS	15	300

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7. Alytus. Gels. tlt. but numerant
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	GARVEZIU	TARNAVITO (DOEBNINKA)
- KAUNAS	85	1000
- VILNIUS	60	800
- KLAIPEDA	60	600
SIAULIAI	60	600
- RADVILISKIS	45	400
VIRBALIS	10	200
NAZEIKIAI	10	100
TAURAGE	15	300
KRETINGA	15	300
PALEMONAS	15	300
SUBACIUS	15	300

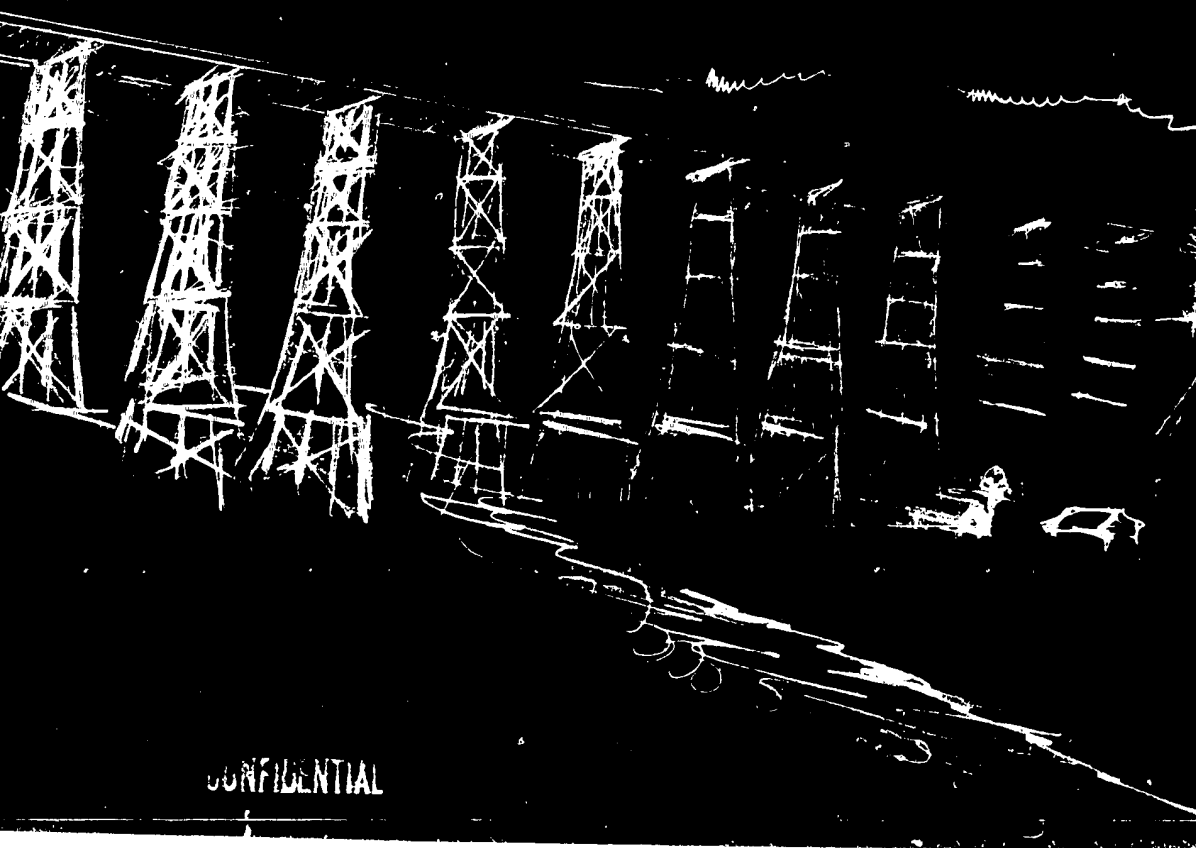
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1982

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built in 1918



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London Street 430

YDUVENUS



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KAUNO TILTAS

FROM 1977



→ NEMUNAS

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built in ^{ca} about 1930

J. LYDUVENIUS

J. THURBERG

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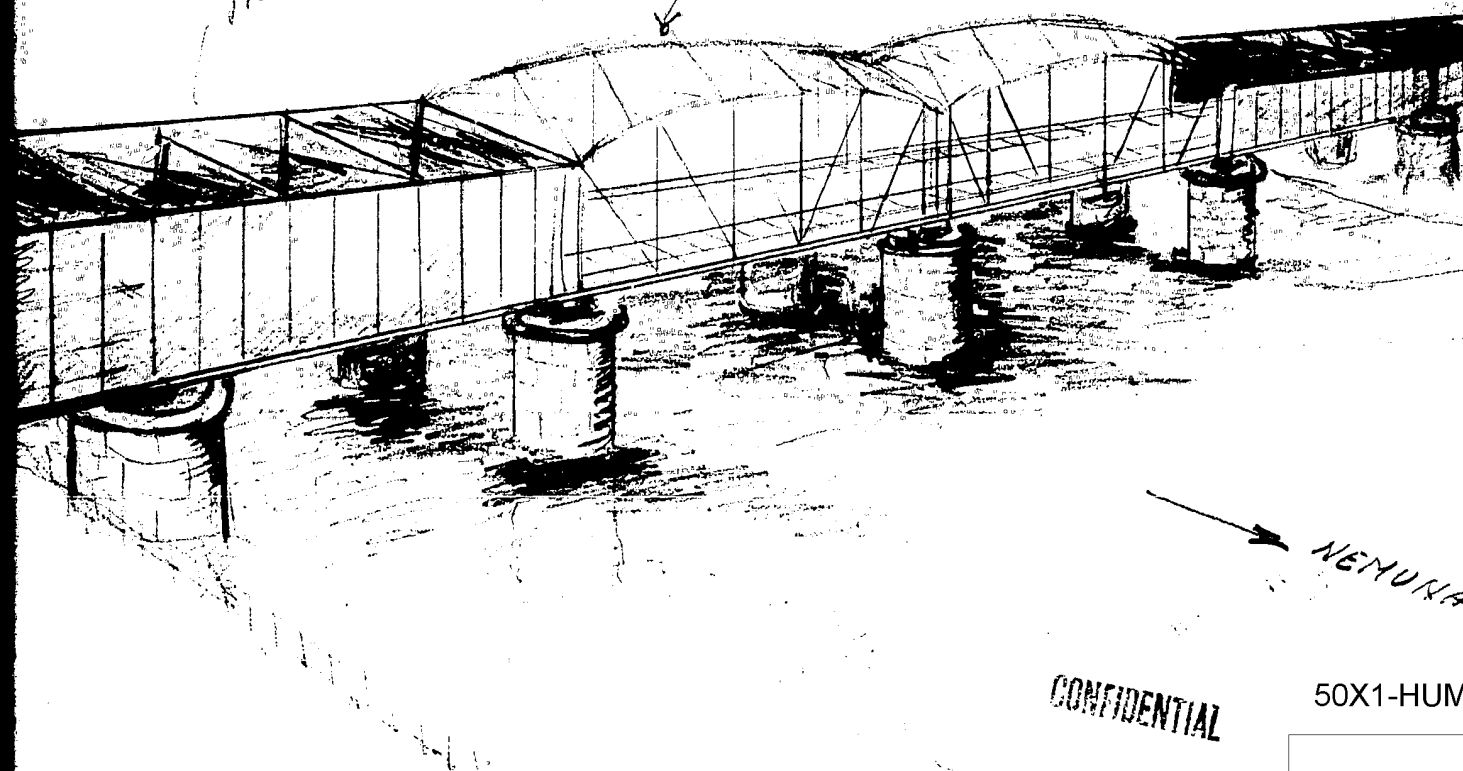
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KAUNO TILTES

JUL 1918

← FROM 1918



NEMURA

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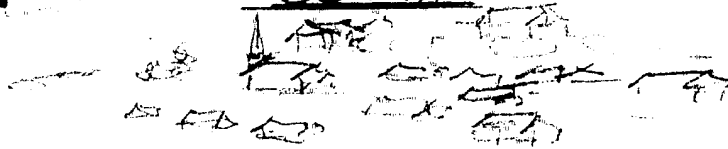
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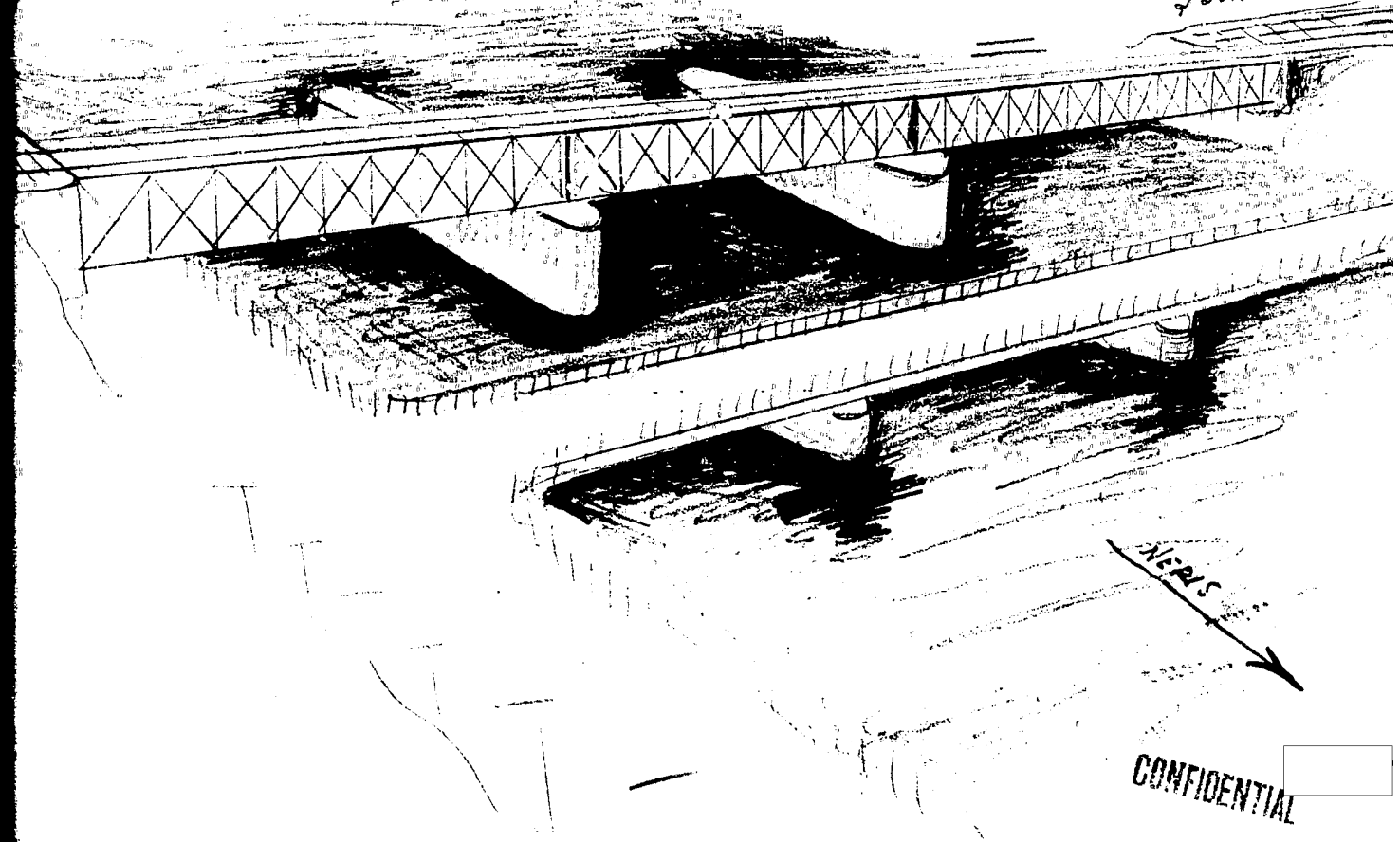
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JONAVA STOT



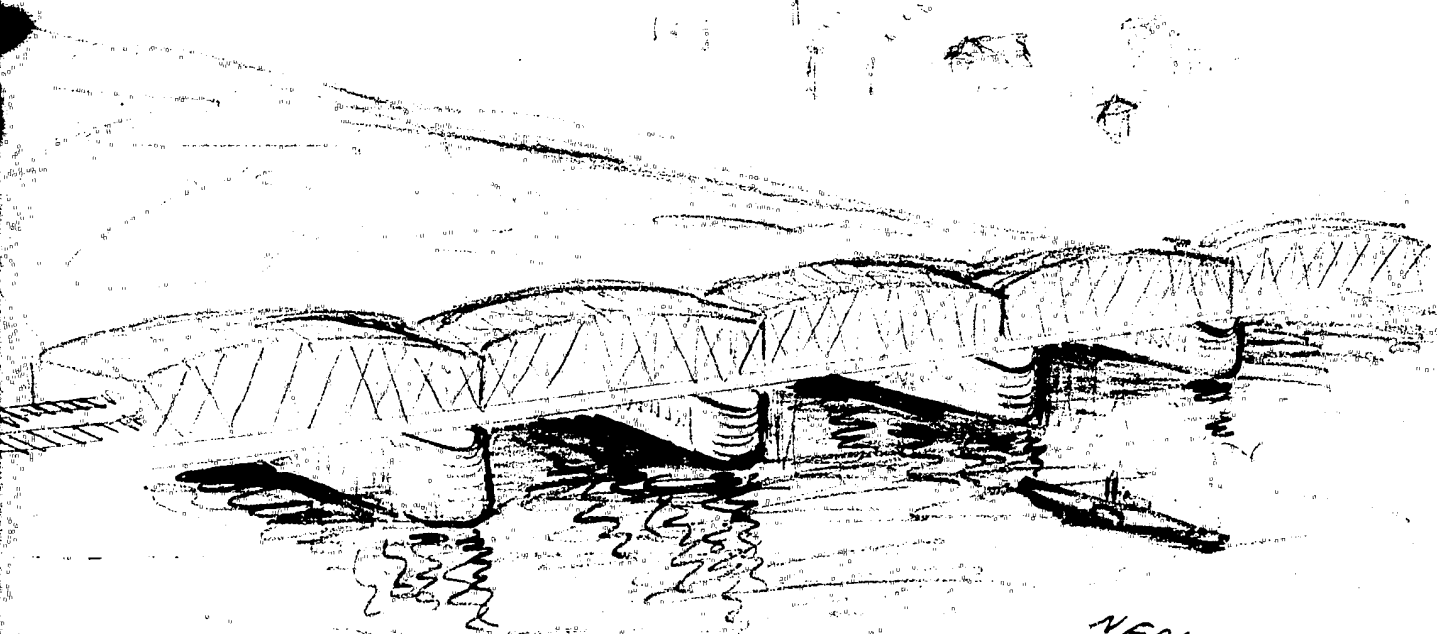
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TILZE



NEMUNAS

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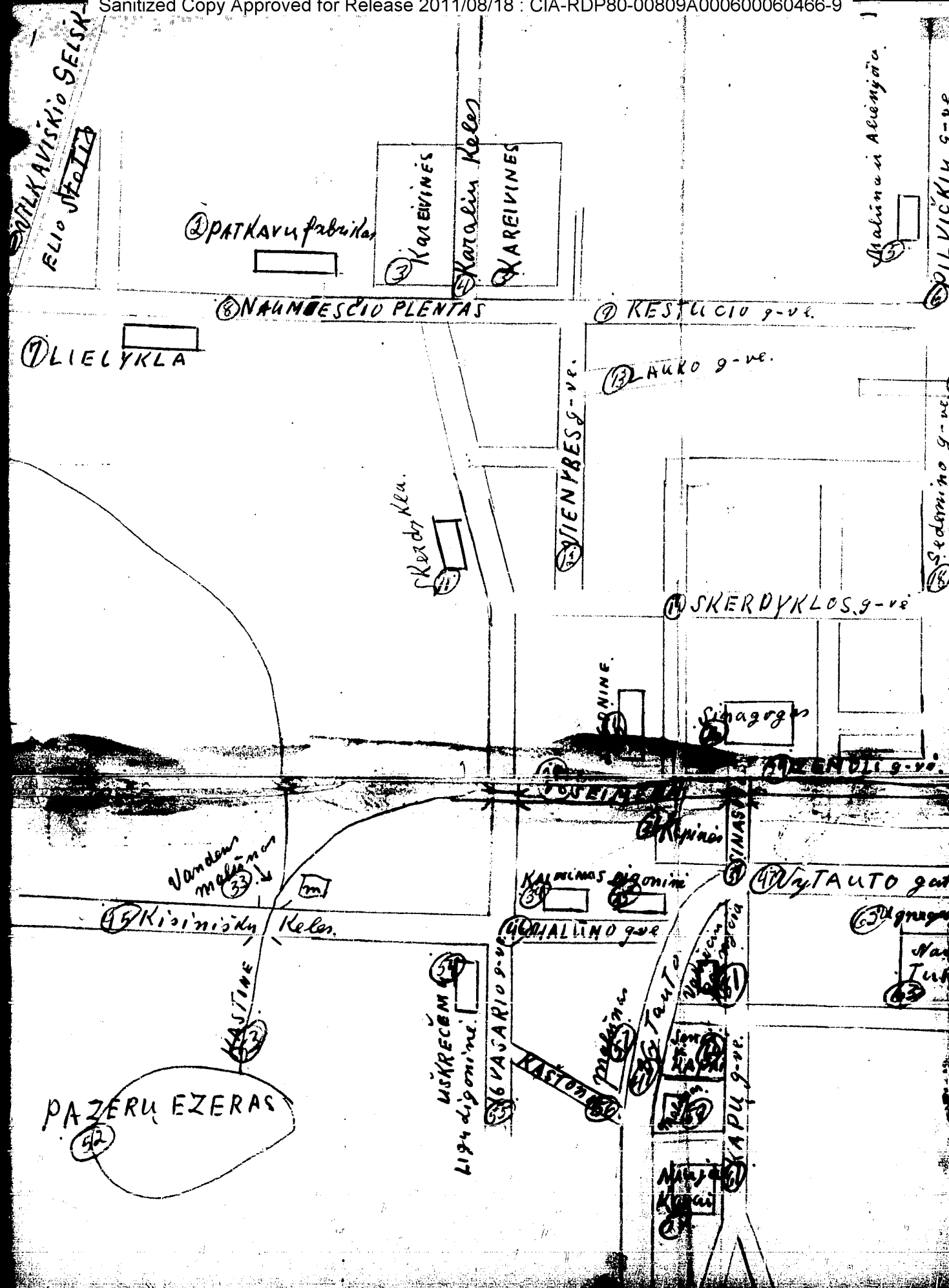
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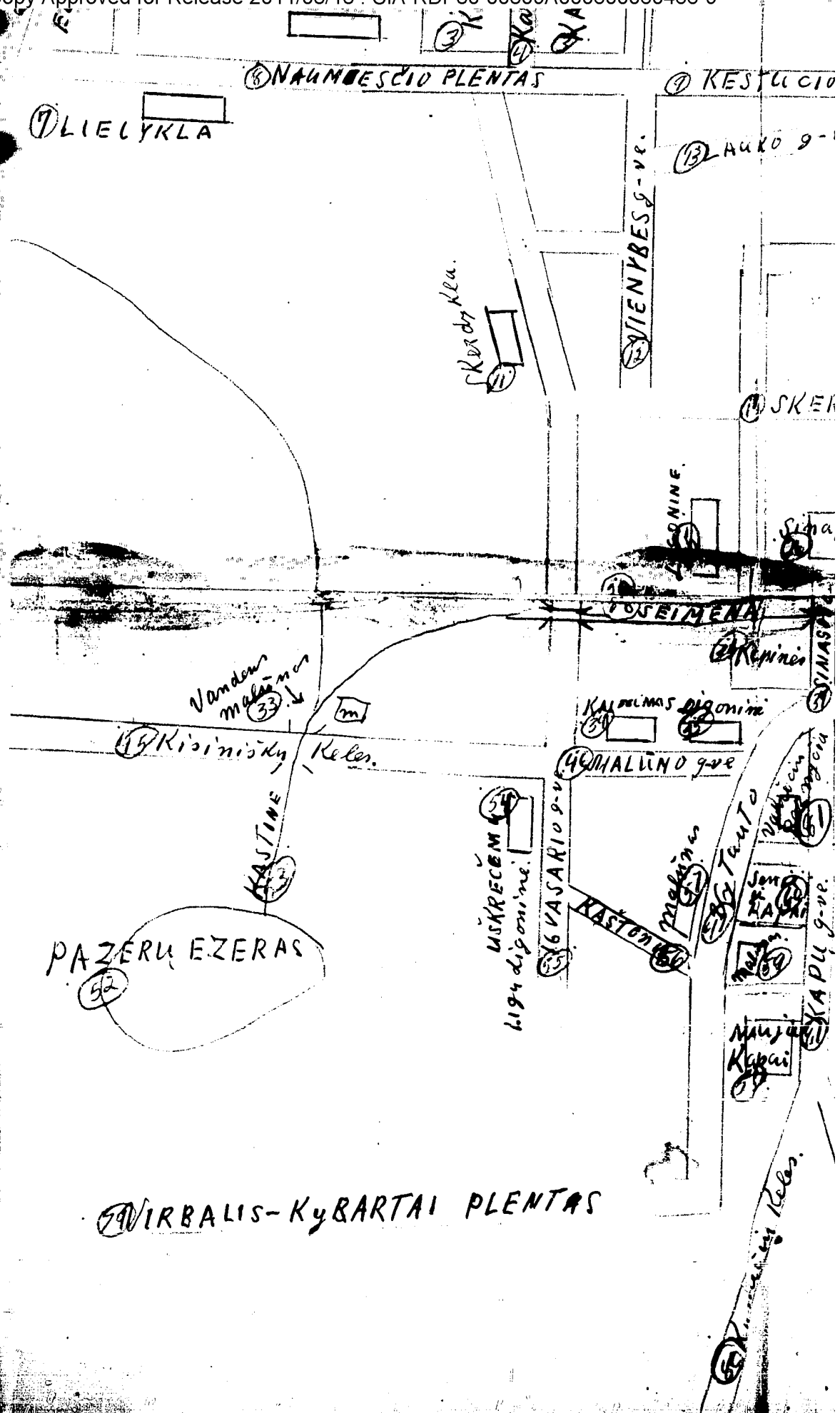
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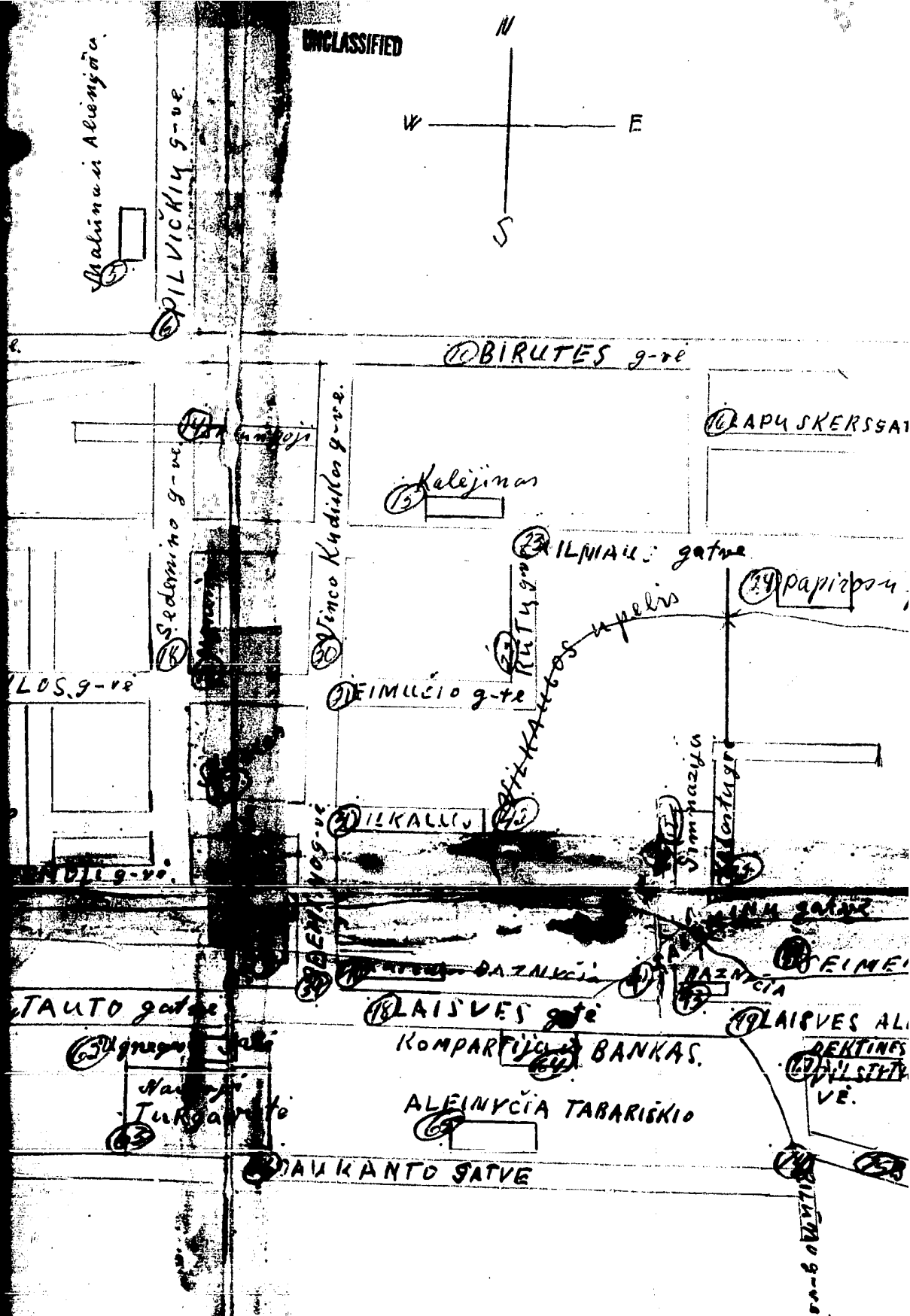
VILNIS

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UNCLASSIFIED

SKERSSATVIS.

papirų fabrika "BRAVOL"

PRIMENOS upelis

ALVES ALELE
DEKTINGES PASTAS
PILSTIŲ VĖ.

DOME-
TUNE
PRIKL-
ANSON
LENO
PARKAS
MAUDIN
BATE

VALANCIAS

MARIGEMPOLES PLENTAS

VALANCIAS

ASANA VICIAS

ASANA VICIAS

NEJONALUNAS

APY SKERSSATVIS.

papirpasa fabrika "BRAVOL"

SEIMENUS upelis

LAISVES ALELE

SEMINARICA

DEKTING PASAS
DVLSTIVI
VE.

ONE-
TUNE
PRIK-
AUSOM
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PARKAS

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BATEIM

BALANCIANS

MARIGEMPOLES PLENTAS

Stuomio
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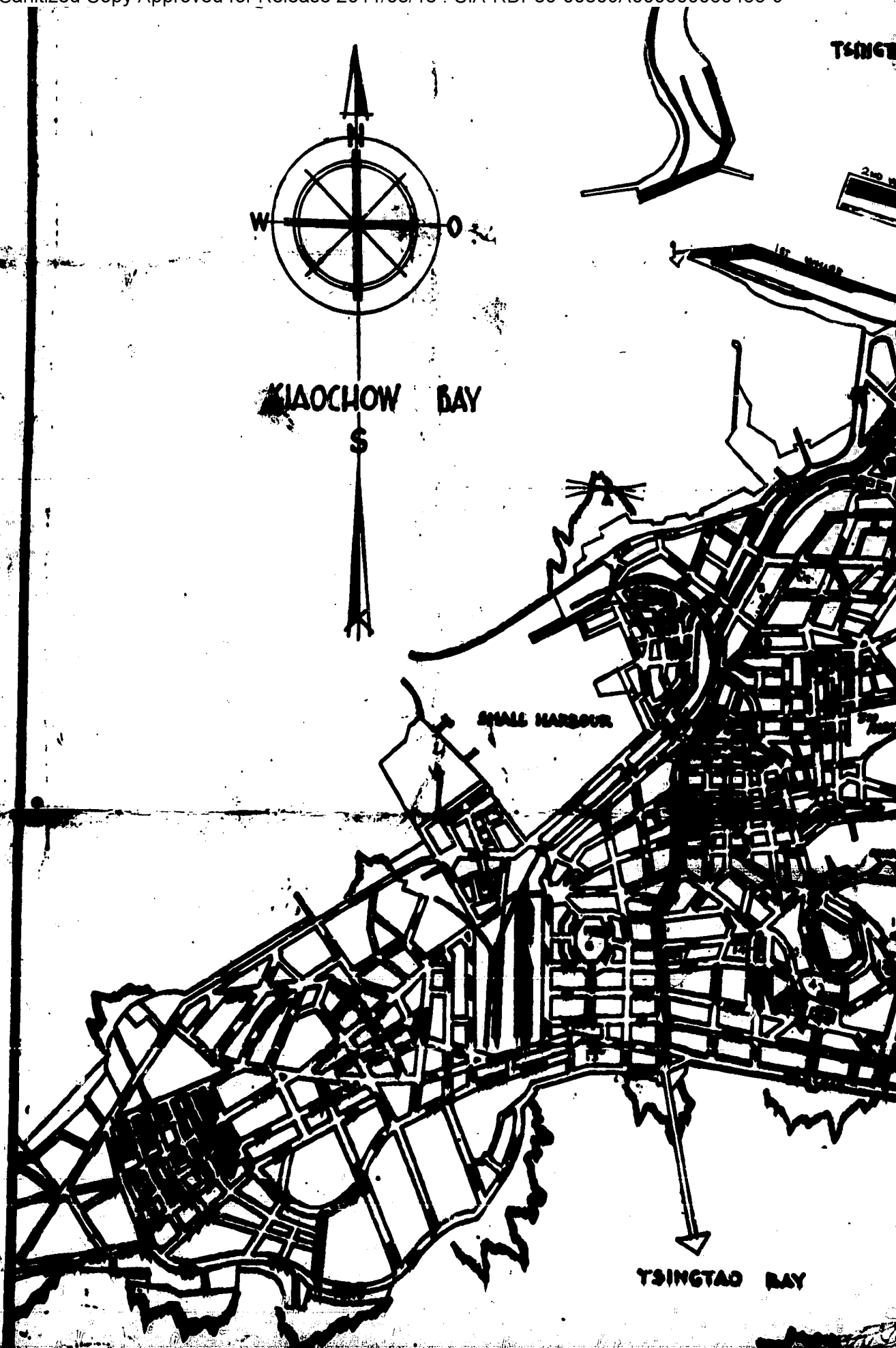
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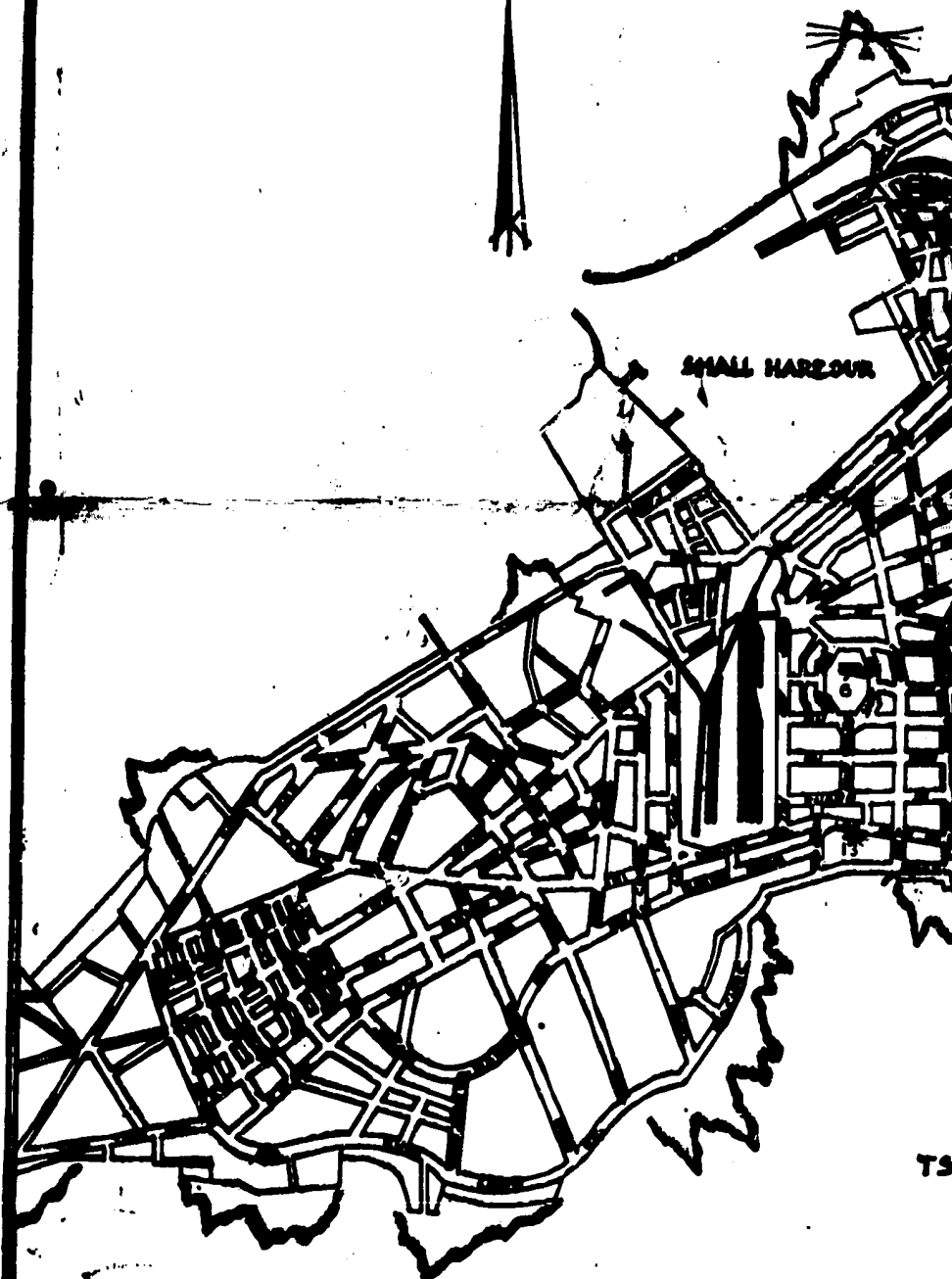
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KIAOCHOW BAY

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SMALL HARBOUR



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| 1. NORTH CHINA ALCOHOL CO. | 14. CATHOLIC CHURCH. |
| 2. CHINESE AMERICAN COLD STORAGE | 15. LUTHERAN CHURCH |
| 3. NORTH CHINA COLD STORAGE ASSOC. | 16. CHINESE TEMPL |
| 4. GOVERNMENT HOUSE | 17. ADAMS BLDG. |
| 5. COURT HOUSE | 18. SIGNAL HILL |
| 6. POLICE YARD | 19. EDGE WATER MANSION |
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